KANSAS.

THE SECRET OF PEACE-SLAVERY ABOL-ISHED-A TRAGEDY.

Our Special Cerrespondent, LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 15, 1858. For the last few days there has been a calm on thetroubled waters of Kansas. Letters from Washington, and information from other sources, seem to have conveyed the impression that the Lecompson iniquity is surely dead; that it will never reseive the dignifying approval of Congress. Such is the conviction, and be it well or ill-founded, it has allen like oil on the troubled waters. Since the dangers of having that iniquity thrust upon them was first threstened, the public mind has oscillated between the impulses of hope and fear. To-day the murmur of an outraged people would seem to verge on civil war. Alternatives of the most bloody and desperate character are freely discussed, and death to usurpers and eternal hostility to all Border Roffians, Pake or Federal, are the mildest words that can give vent to the popular feeling. To-morsow a change comes. The Kansas people begin case more to have hope that some good thing may come out of even Washington, and in the belief that notice will be done them in this particular, faith in an advances in the stock market, and fighting falls

back upon its original basis of "fanaticism."

I cannot say whether these recent hopes are rational or not. I merely mention symptoms so strikinal or not. sonal or not. I merely mention symptoms so strik-ingly apparent in order to exhibit where the Kansas "agitation" comes from. It is Washington that now makes Kansas bleed. It is Congress that must hold the balance, and say whether there shall be peace. It may be that the cry is "peace!" "peace!" when there is no "peace." If so, it is peace a lull in the storm.

berely a lull in the storm.

The Territorial Legislature has got fairly at work A law repealing Slavery has passed the House, and will be legalised. It defers the abolition of Slavery antil the 1st of March—not the most judicious feature in the present aspect of affairs. t punishes slaveholding in Kansas, and also makes any attempt to hold slaves or carrying off negroes os such, "Kidnapping," and a punishable offense. Only two persons voted against this bill. It repeals all the old Missouri code which legislated Slavery into Kansas. Provided the "labors and works" of this august Territorial body last long enough to have a case under them carried up to the Supreme have a case under them carried up to the Supreme Court, we will then see how that tribunal regard the rights of the people of a Territory to "regu"late their domestic institutions in their own way."
The begus slave code of Missouri was fully backed up by the Administration and thrust ou Kausas; will the Supreme Court kick out the first real manifestation of "Squatter Sovereignty" on the "institution!" Can a Territorial Legislature only make level to reduce the Supreme Court with the state of the suprementation of the sup make laws to protect Slavery or can they pr tect white citizens from its encroachments and ies? The Government has sustained cruel imprisonments of the people here, and declared that "its whole force should be employed," to enforce a cruel law, punishing men for speaking and writing gainst Slavery—a bogus law at that. Let us see whether they will give equal force and issue similar manifestoes in favor of a law, which defends the people and echoes their wishes.

A realution was introduced into the Territorial

Legislature which petitioned Congress for an en abling set. After considerable discussion, last night it was defeated, only one person voting for it. A bill is going through providing for an election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention; the election to be early next month and the Convention to neet shortly thereafter. If this law should pass, the people will, as a general thing, fall in with it Nothing will defeat it but a speedy enabling ac

As for the Topeka Constitution, its only hope liin the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Topeka stock rises and falls with the chance of the Lecompton swindle. To-day rather duller, but the Legislature is composed that class of men who will not assume the responsi-bility of allowing it to die until the chances that it will be needed exist no longer. The State Legisla-ture is in regular session at this place, framing laws

for the State government.

In order to vary the monotony of the last few days of peace, we have had a serious disturbance between the Shawnee Indians and the white settlers. It arose from encronehments, or supposed encroachments on the Indian lands. There was an attack made by an armed party of Indians on some squatters, and an Indian named Tooley was killed. That was a few days ago. On the night before last, seven squatters' cabins were burned. Vengeance for this was threatened sgainst the Indians, and would have been carried out, doubtless, but for the assurance of the agent that restitution would be

The weather is very beautiful and mild for Winter. If anything can save the army for Utah on the Plains, it will be this mild season.

THE ELECTION-A PRO-SLAVERY MAN SHOT From several gentlemen who reached the Planters' House last night, direct from Kansas, having left Leavenworth City on the 20th, we have later news

from the Territory.

Our informants traveled from Westport to Boon-Our informants traveled from Westport to Boon-ville, in company with a messenger hearing dispatches from Gen. Calhoun to the Cabinet at Washington. The dispatches were telegraphed from Boonville. The tenor of these, as derived from the messenger, is that Gen. Calhoun has thrown out the votes returned to Gov. Denver, alleging as a reason for so doing, that such returns were not made in accordance with the Lecompton schedule, and should have been delivered to him, and therefore are illegal and void. This high-handed measure gives the Pro-Slavery party a ma-jority of one in the Council, and a majority of two in the Lower House, besides, elects the Pro-Slavery State sicket throughout.

ticket throughout.

The Free-State men in all the Territory are much The Free-State men in all the Period was under cacited about the matter, and say if Calhous persists in rejecting such returns, and if Congress admits Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, they will resist to the bitter end. We learn also from the gentlemen mentioned above that the notorious Jack Henderson is still in custody at Lawrence, more scared than hurt.

We also learn from Mr. H. C. Hemingway, who left

Lawrence on the 20th, that everything was quiet in that section. One man, the father of Shouler, who shot the Shawnee Indian, had been arrested. The election of the Free-State ticket had been conceded-

rislature and all. r. Stover, one of the Pro-Slavery members elect of the Legislature, had been shot in the stage while on his way from Wyandot to Leavenworth. The affair is thus related: Stover was in the stage, when a horseman rode up and called his name; on his answering, the person fired at him, the shot taking effect in his face, and, as is supposed, mortally wounding him. The affair created much excitement, while the partyring made his escape.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the St. Looks Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 15, 1888.

An act abolishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansus passed the Honse yesterday almost unanimously, and will pass the Council with very little opposition. All slaves in the Territory on the first day of March, are liberated by this act. It will force the Supreme Court to decide upon the Dred Scott position of Navery, as it will undoubtedly be carried into court. If the Constitution of the United States establishes Slavery in all of the Territories, and the people in those Territories abolish Slavery by an act of the Legislature, there will be a serious conflict; and it remains to be seen which will be susact of the Legislature, there will be a serious conflict; and it remains to be seen which will be sustained. Squatter Sovereignty, which Douglas and the Administration have glorided for the last three years, or the Supreme Court of the United States. Gov. Denver wished the Legislature to pass an act memorializing Congress for an Enabling act, assuring the honorable body that by this comp dectat all the difficulties would be settled numericately. The matter was discussed and a vote taken, and only one man voted for the policy. They all decided to pass an Enabling act here, and let Congress memorialize us, as they seem to be inclined to do at this stage of the game. Kansas is almost ready to form an independent Government, and if the United States wish to be admitted, let them pray.

TROUBLE WITH THE SHAWNEE INDIANS. TROUBLE WITH THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 19, 1858.

Considerable excitement exists in the vicinity of Franklin, a few miles from here, on account of a collision between the settlers and the Indians. All the equatters in that neighborhead are really intruders, for the lands belong to the Shawnee reservation, and the portions selected by the Indians have not been made public. The Indians therefore regard the settlers with much jealousy, and difficulties often occur between them.

For some time there had been a quarrel between "Ned Tooley," one of the Indiana, and a settler named Scheuler. On Saturday morning the parties met, both armed, and accompanied by companies of their friends. A renconter ensued, in which Schouler was stabled in several piaces, and Tooley was shot dead on the spot. This so exasperated the Indiana that on Sunday night they gathered to the number of a hundred and fifty, ravaged the country, and burned down eight or ten houses, with the accompanying hay-stacks and authuildings. Many of the houseless ismilies have sought shelter in Lawrence. Schouler is under a rrest, and about to undergo a preliminary examination before a magistrate. The Indian agent states that all the damages done to settlers shad be fully remunerated.

fully remunerated.

Both the Topeka and the Territorial Legislatures are still in session here, busy making laws. The weather is like June—wonderfully fine for Winter.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1858.

Well, the great agony is over, and the universal question in the mouths of all the people can be answered in the affirmative. The Assembly is organized. Thomas G. Alvord is Speaker, and David Wilson is Clerk-the former a Democrat, whose devotion to his party is bigoted, and his energy almost brutal, and the latter a Know-Nothing, whose weak intellect has hardly power enough to force a smile through his parboiled visage.

The new presiding officer has given an earnest of

the spirit and manner with which he will domineer over the House, in the coarse and insulting outbreak of anger and jealousy which last Friday first jarred

the harmony of the Session.

What has brought about this result? The firm determination of the Republican members to adhere to their candidates, and to form ne alliances by which principles would be abandoued for the sake of offices and spoils.

The American members have privately and openly proferred to both parties their votes for Speaker, upon the sole condition that Wilson should be Clerk. Not one of these American members except, perhaps, Hodge and Law-was elected the votes of his own party exclusively. It is probable that Law was elected by a bargain by which he and Burhaus of the Senate played into each others' hands.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1858.

I fear I have misled your readers who are interested in the Anti-Slavery movements hereabouts. by representing that our Legislature is moving in the matter of the removal of Judge Loring. The people have shown a strong disposition to get rid of him. More than five thousand of them, legal voters, have sent in their petitions, but the Legislature, though it has been in session three weeks, has not yet referred them to any Committee. The House has shown a good enough disposition to refer them, but the Senate has laid them upon the table. At first the petitions were sent to the Committee on Probate and Chancery, at the head of which, in the Senate, was Mr. head of which, in the Senate, was Mr. Stone of Newburyport, and in the House Mr. Andrew of Boston, both Free-Soilers. This Committee, however, seemed disposed to avoid the question, probably because to them had also been committed the subject of "consolidating" the committed the subject of "consolidating" the Courts of Probate and Insolvency, which is the crooked way of reaching the same object, viz.: decapitation of the judicial slave-eatcher. So Mr. Stone moves in the Senate, and succeeds in getting a reconsideration of the vote by which the petitions were referred to his Committee and the Probate Committee of the House get rid of the subject by recommending that the petitions be referred to a new Joint Committee. The House consents, and Mr. Rockwell very promptly appoints his part of the Committee, viz.: Messrs. Churchill of Milton, the Committee, viz.: Messrs. Churchill of Milto Stevens of Lowell, Page of Cambridge, Arnold Northampton and Parker of Woreester-all but one of whom (Mr. Page) are Republicans and antilavery men. The order for a Joint Committee went to the Senate, and since that time nothing has

been heard of it.

I have not been able to find out what the Probate Committee intend to do with the "sensolida-tion" project, but in my opinion they will find more difficulty in dealing with it than with the naked question of removing Judge Loring by address. Every one here understands that the "consolidation" scheme is designed solely as a means of get-ting rid of the Judge, by abolishing his Court. If the intention was merely to place the Insolvency and Probate business in the hands of one tribunal, this would be done by abolishing the Insolvency Court which is a mere creature of statute and not of the Constitution), and transferring its business to the Probate Courts. But this would not get rid of Loring, so the Probate Court must also be abolished, and a new Court created. This raises a constitutional question, for the Probate Judges claim that their Court cannot be abolished. The motive for trying to avoid the Loring question in this way has been stated in one of the Republican papers to be a desire on the part of Gov. Banks for national fame," and a fear that such an act would "injure him in the middle States and at Washing-

ton." But it is not possible to believe that this mode of removing the Judge will make the matter any better. The whole country will understand, what the whole State now understands, that the consolidation is for the purpose of getting rid of the Judge,

and for no other purpose.

I do not suppose it will make muck difference to Anti-Slavery men how Loring is got rid of, provided he is made to go. A good many of them would like to see his court abolished, because its abolition would undoubtedly be an important step toward doing away the whole freehold tenure of the Judges. and introducing an elective Judiciary system. If the Probate and Insolvency Courts go by the board, for political reasons, the Pslice Courts, the Superior Court of the City of Boston and the Court of Com mon Pleas might soon follow, or as soon as a politi-cal revulsion should occur, and then the next step would be to change the Constitution and make th Supreme Judges elective. Foreseeing this, the "conservatives" are already much more exercised in mind by the "consolidation" scheme than they ever have been by the proposal to remove Lering by address; and if the former is carried out, there will be a chimor against the Republicans from every fogy throat in the Commonwealth.

The upshot of the matter is not nalikely to be that one plan of removing Judge Loring will fail for clamor abroad, and the other for fear of

clamor at home.

There are now two vacancies among the Judges of the Insolvency Court and one among the Judges of Probate. The Franklin County Court of Insolvency has had no Judge for some months. Gov. Gardner, it is said, tried to appoint a Democrat, Mr. Lamb of Greenfield; but the Council refused to confirm the nomination. A. H. Bullock, the Worcester Judge of the same Court, has resigned his office, which, considering the fact that he, aforetime considered a respectable. Whig, embraced Gardner and Gardnerism for the purpose of getting it, is quite temarkable. The death of his father, the Hon, Rufus Bullock of Royalston, who has left a very large property, is, I suppose, the cause of his resignation. The death of Judge Kinnicutt, of the Worcester County Probate Court, you have already mentioned. So Gov. Banks will have several Judges to appoint, whether the consolidation scheme works or not. The vacancy on the bench the Superior Court has not been filled, though adge Thomas Russell, of the Police Court, is said Single Thomas Russell, of the Ponce Court, is such to be sure of it. His friends are very busy obtain-ing certificates as to his fitness. Unless Judge Nelson, of the same Court, speedily recovers his health he will also feel constrained to resign. Not a single appointment has yet been made by the Governor, and the story goes that he tells the ap-plicants that he is waiting for instructions from the House of Representatives—that is, for a precedent in the removal of Major Stevens, the Sergeant-at-Arms. But the Major still holds his enemies at hay. The fifth balloting was taken in the House vesterday. I give you the result of it, and of the

41

four previous votes

The vote in the Senate has been as follows, omitting the first four ballotings, on which there was no choice W. T. Davis..... Joseph White Taking the vote of the Senate and House

gether, at the last trials in each branch, and Mr. Stevens has 133; Mr. White 132; scattering I, and stevens has list; Mr. White list; scattering I, and a majority for nobody. If the vote was by joint ballot, therefore, it would be a close thing. The election must be made this month, if at all, and only three days more remain. The chance of outling Major Stevens is now considered rather poor.

Since the above was worked, it is a book of the control Since the above was written, it has been stated in the Senate, on authority, that Mr. White is not a candidate, and has never been one with his own consent, and that he positively declines being one. This is considered as settling the question in favor of Mr. Stevens. The Senate will vote again to-

The Legislature is exercising due diligence, and is getting along with more than ordinary speed. The Finance bill, which provides a system of general appropriation bills, instead of the old system under which money has been paid out, sometimes by authority of a statute fifty years old, has passed, and has been signed by the Governor. It is printed in The Advertiser of Saturday, preceded by a notice that The Advertiser has been selected by the Secretary of State as the official paper. For many years The Atlas was the official paper. When Gardner came in The Bee was appointed. Last year The Bee was shoved out and The Trateler selected, and now "the respectable daily" has it. The Salary bill has not yet passed, but it probably will in a day or two. Mr. Rantoul of Beverly, son of the emi-nent statesman of that name and place, has intro-duced a bill which provides for doing away with the old common-law rubbish about the competency of witnesses, by allowing everybody to testify, whether he is orthodox, heterodox, or no dox at all. Mr Dedge of Cape Cod bellowed against it for half an hour on Friday, but it is likely to pass the House at least, if not the Scuate. Last year Nathaniel Hinckley of Barnstale, who has for twenty years in and out of the Legislature, worked for this reform got a bill through the House by a vote of more than two to one, and it was defeated in the Senate by one vote, on its very last stage, the passage to be enacted. Mr. Dodge, aforesaid, expressed his idea enacted. as to the fate of the bill in different terms. "I "received (said he) a mortal wound in the House, and then dragged itself into the Senate, where it "died a natural death." I suppose Dodge considers every speech he makes a mortal wound, which it is not except upon the patience of his hearers. I hope in my next to mention the passage of Mr. Rantoui's bill, even though he has consented to an unworthy concession by allowing it to be amended so that evidence of religious or no religious opinions can be presented in Court, to affect the credibility, though

of the competency, of the witness.

The bill passed the House this forenoon by a vote of 141 yeas to 58 nays; among the nays were Caleb Cushing and ex-Governor Morton. I presume that both of these gentlemen will speak against the bill at its next stage. Mr. Cushing is as active and restless as ever. This morning he aired his Hunk-erism a little by making a demonstration against the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring. He unced them and the Anti-Slavery Committee which had procured them to be signed, applying a great variety of epithets to them, such as impertinent, intermeddling, factious, factitious, fictitious,
and commonplace. The fact that they were printed,
and not written, was seized upon as evidence
that they came from a great central agitation conmittee-room, and that, therefore, they were unworthy of consideration. A few moments after Mr. Cushing had made his "splurge," a petition was presented concerning the affairs of the Boston and Maine and Danvers Railroad, which was also in print. Mr. John A. Andrew called attention to the fact, whereupon there was quite a laugh in the House at Cushing's expense. To do him justice, he laughed with the rest.

The birth-day of Mr. Webster was celebrated

here on the 15th by an editorial in The Bostos Courier (probably written by the "d-d District Attorney," to avoid whom Mr. Webster was once Attorney, to avoid whom Mr. Webser was once compelled to flee from the Tremont House and take refuge in the Revere), and by a dimer at the Parker House, at which speeches were made by John S. Tyler, ex-Gov. Gardner and George Francis Train. Tyler, ex-Gov, Gardner and George Francis Train.
Mr. Train's speech is reported in The Evening
Guzztte. It reads like a page of proper names in
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Whenever the
orator paused to take breath, he "thanked God
"that he was an American." It there were any
foreigners present, their "Amen" must have been

From Au Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1858. So we began killing Rachel here, did we? Well, perhaps we did. The dear creature did have a shocking cough, I remember-so shocking that I thought you must have contributed your share to it. before she came here. But it was that dreadful Walnut Street Theater that gave her the coup de grace. Its coldness was enough to strike death to a Hyperborean heart-so I have been told-and it was no wonder that it froze that of a daughter of the San, like Rachel. An eminent operatic lady once told me that one night on those boards, their teeth chattered instead of their tongues, and that the basso profundo had to hold her firmly by the wrists at some critical moment of vocalization, so that she could give forth her song without adding involuntary shakes to those the composer had set down for her. But if it were we that did Rachel to death, it was from no chilli-ness of spirit toward her. If warmth of admiration could have kept the cold from her heart, she would not have died of us, at least. I can speak for myself, at any rate. I can look back to that period of my life with almost unalloyed satisfaction. The only regret I have concerning it is, that I was obliged to miss one performance—Pauline and Lesbie. Otherwise, I have nothing to represent myself with. I regard it as one of the best-spent portions of my exemplary life. And one had been a beast, surely, not to make

the most of such a godsend. What a chance it was that sent that marvelous creature to these hither shores of the Atlantie! In fact, it was better than going to her, to have her come to us. One might have spent years in Paris and not have seen her so thoroughly and studied her so fully. The absence of other distractions, and the concentration of thought and attention for a fortnight on her astonishing perormances, gave one great advantages for observing understanding, and remembering her. At least it was so with me, and from the first moment that she came upon the scene as Camille, looking pure as a illy, and filling it with an atmosphere of sweetinnocence and chastity (perhaps the very ness, innocence and chastily (nertiaps the very highest triumph of her art) to the dying agonies of of Adrienne or the Miceadic phrenzy of the incarnate Marseillaise, her looks and tones are part and parcel of my memory, and will, I hope, last as long as it does. And it so fell out that I saw literally her last appearance in this city. The next Monday I chanced to have a this city. The next Monday I chanced to have a letter (very possibly one for yourself) to post at the latest moment, and had betaken myself to the station of the Providence. Railway, where a letter-box is considerately provided for the encouragement of the cardinal virtue of prograstination. There I found myself in the midst of a voluble crowd of Frenchmen and women, whom I at once recognized as my familiar friends of the last formight. Thinking that Rachel might not be far off, I mixed myself with the passengers on the platform, and presently she en-tered, in a straw bounet, striped sifk gown, and green shawl, leaning on her brother Raphael's arm.
I had one parting took at the pale face through which I had one paring work at the pase use through which such varying passions had glowed, and at the eyes which could be so tender or so terrible, when the door of the milway-carriage closed on her thin, graceful figure, and she was borne away from my sight forever.

We had a couple of fine Oratorios here last Safur-

day and Sunday nights—Elijah and the Creation. The Music Hall was entirely filled at a dollar a ficket. so that I presume the experiment was a successful one—though the expenses must have been large, as Herr Formes had \$1,000 for the two nights, and Madame Caradori, Miss Milner, Mr. Perring and one or two other vocalists were brought on from New-York. The cheruses were done by the mem-bers of the Handel and Physia Society, by which

the Oratorios were given, and I am told that Herr Formes declared that they could not have been better done by any chorus society of England or Germany. The Wednesday night before, being providentially in your city, I saw this great artist in Leporeilo, and was rather diverted at seeing him turn up so soon in the somewhat distinct character of Elijah. However, he did the one as well in ta way as the other, and that is saying all that can be said for his Elijah. His Leporello I am sure is the embodiment of the conception of Mozart, rather than the buffooning of all the other singers I have ever seen in it. He is fit man for fit master, thoroughly enjoying all his villainies, and ready to help him in everything and to go everywhere with him, excepting to the "place where wicked people go," before his time. Morart could not have intended that the awful, supernatural, ghostly effect of the music of the last scene should be marred by the usual antics and grimaces of the common L-porellos. Formes hit the exact mean. He behaved as any man of his degree would have done had be seen a ghost—as. Partridge said be himself would have behaved had it been he instead of Garrick that saw Hamlet's father-and so hightened instead of interrupting the tremendous effects of the music and the scene. The execution of Miss Milner of your city was greatly admired for the perfection of its finish and the skill with which it made the utmost of the possibilities of her voice.

And did you know that we have raised an Operation

composer of our own? Well, we have, and one that is well thought of by musical people. I do not pretend to scientific knowledge enough to pass upon his claims to originality; but persons who do affirm that his melodies are really his own, and no a rifaccimento of those of other masters. The untered to sing at two successive concerts for his benefit, giving their time and pains without money and without price. The concerts were intended solely to give specimens of the two Operus of Mr. Southard, for such is his name; and they were extremely well received by audiences alm made up of knowing people. They were held if the saloon connected with Messrs. Chickering' piano-forte warerooms, which was offered gratuit ously. There was only a piano accompaniment, so that the merits of the music could be very imper-fectly presented. I trust Mr. Southard will have a fair chance to get a hearing on a proper stage, and with suitable accompaniments. The first concert— which was the only one I went to, being out of town at the second-was favorably distinguished from any other entertainment I remember to have attended or heard of in an important particular. There was not a single dead-head in the room, though the tickets were a dollar each—the persons usually thus privileged choosing to pay their scot, by way of showing their interest in Mr. Southard. It certainly differed from the last cencert given by Mr. Thalberg here, in this respect. On that occasion, a variety of entertain ments were furnished by way of garnish to the pièce de résistance of the great pianist—among other things, a Recitation of Gray's Eleg, in a Country Churchyard by Mrs. Julia Barrow. After it was all over, a party, of which I was one, was talking the evening over, and a lady exclaimed. "But why "should they have selected Gray's Elegy, of all things, for recitation on such an occasion t' I cannot tell," replied the gentleman addressed, unless it be that there were so many dead-heads

We have a Legislature sitting here, I believe but as I always depend on your Own Correspondent to tell me what they are about, you know as much of their doings as I do. They have been principally busy in not choosing a Sergeant-at-Arms and in set-tling the more important matter of their own salaries. As I consider it perfectly immaterial whether there be any Sergeant-at-Arms or not, and as I am absolutely sure they are to be trusted with the pay ment of their own services, I have not thought i ment of their own services, I have not thought to necessary to waste any of my emotions upon their doings. I see that petitions for the Removal of Judge Loring continue to pour in, and when that matter is reached—which is really the only one of any consequence this Legisla-ture can have to do with—I shall lend it my ears more liberally. I do not think that that exemplary magistrate will judge our Israel much longer; but I rather opine that he will be dispatched in a general massacre of all the Judges of Probate and the reconstruction of the Courts. At least it is generally believed that a stump is getting in readiness for this instance of diabelic circumflagellation. The Congressional Committee of In-quiry into the Lawrence & Stone Bribery business does not seem to excite much concern hereabout. The immediate agents in the transaction are understood to have "stepped out," and they will not probably step back again till it is all blown over. My way of disposing of it is in this wise. First, it is not a supposable case that a Member of Congress should take a bribe. But, secondly, admitting the poscibility, it is not to be imagined that he would do it in se bungling a way as to be found out. In case either of these immoralities can be brought home to any one—but especially with the aggrava-tions of the second branch of the hypothesis—we could just all agree that too signal an exam be made of such a variet. If that be itical merality, the deuce is in it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. When the House went into the Committee of the Whole this morning. Mr. Clingman of North Carolina made an explanation in regard to his views of the transportion of Sepoys, Coolies and Africans as laborers to the French and English Colonies in America. He intimated that while he condemned the plans of the English for introducing Coolies and Sepoys, he was inclined to look with favor upon the French scheme of introducing Africans. He said, "If slaves are to be introduced into these "Colonies they had better be negroes than white "men." As Mr. Clingman passes for one of the most learned gentlemen of the South, it is hardly possible that he cannot be aware that Coolies and Sepoys do not come under any ordinary classifica-tion of white men; and I notice his explanation becourse it looks like a foreshadowing of some new sys-tem of ethnology by those profound philosophers of the South who have already thrown so much light on the question of races. We had the other day, from Mr. Gartrell of Georgia, a premonition of a similar reform in geography, by which Guiana will be converted into an Island.

After Mr. Clingman sat down, the force of the fire enters, of which Mr. Gartrell of George gave us the first scelle, was brought upon the stage by Mr. Reuben Davis of Mississippi, a bald-headed gentleman of very respectable appearance, who did not look by any means as truculent and formidable as his speech would indicate. His discourse was altogether of the blood and thunder, tomshawk and scalping-knife sort. Its savage qualities, I am sure. do not spring from any fountains of fury in the breast of Mr. Davis, who is as peaceful and civilized and gentle-looking a person as one would wish to look upon. I find in the Congressional Directory that he represents the Counties of Itawamba, Yalahas the Italianstchie and Chickasaw. It must be has the Italian element which gave these names to his District, yet lingers among his constituents, and is their taste rather than his own which has rempted Mr. Davis to such ferocious utterance.

As the voice of Mr. Davis was unfortunately not so strong as his sentiments, many of his choicest flowers tel rhetoric failed to reach the reporters' gallery. We caught, however, a vivid picture of a Southern army marching through fire and blood, the sword in one hand and the firebrand in the other, sweeping like the smoon over the North, and bearing desolution to the guilty and trembing Abolition cities and towns of that region. Under the offset of this terrifying picture, Mr. Giddings rose and implored the sanguinary orator to answer a single question. Mr. Davis paused in his prophecy of wrath, and graciously consented to hear the ques-

"I want to know." said Mr. Giddings, with an air of mock anxiety, "if this desolating was be carried into the Western Reserve of Onio!

"Yes, Sir," was the reply; "that is the first point we shall assail, for there reside the meanest Abolitionists in the country.' In reply to a question from Mr. Leveley of Illi-

nois, Mr. Davis read a silly letter from some Missirrippian settled in Illinois, in which a quantity of the usual vulgar Southern abuse of Abolitionists was thrown at Mr. Lovejoy, because, as was alleged, he had assisted a fugitive slave in escaping to Canada. And then, after some flourishes about the Spartan band of slaveholders, and after comparing the South to Prometheus and the Free States to the vultures fattening on his liver, Mr. Davis sat

To a quiet spectator in the galleries, there something inexpressibly ludicrous as well as dis-gusting in these frantic tirades on the floor about dissolving the Union and marching with fire and blood from one section to the other. In the House they mean nothing, and nobody here supposes that they mean anything. They only render their au-thers ridiculous in Congress, and they ought to be made equally ridiculous before the country. Such speeches as that of Mr. Davis are as offensive to the sensible men on the Southern side of the House as they are to the Northern side. And no Northern man can reply to such trash in the same vein, or in any way, except to expose its wickedness and folly, without lowering himself in the estimation of al

whose esteem is worth having.

The cost of the copies of the Dred Scott Decisich of the Supreme Court, which have been printed

sich of the Supreme Court, which have been printed by the Senate Printer without authority, and for which certain Senators are now seeking to get an appropriation, amounts to \$20,000.

The contract made by the Government with Rus-sell & Major, for the transportation of stores to Utah, was of a most extraordinary nature. For Utah, was of a most extraordinary nature. For carrying a barrel of flour from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City the price is \$42. But if cut off on the route, not only are the trains to be paid for by the Government, but all the freight also is to be paid for as if it had been delivered at Salt Lake. This, you see, is giving the contractors a premium for suffer-ing their trains to be cut off.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1858. Information reached here this morning, that the Postmaster of Leavenworth was on his way with the Lecompton Constitution, and intelligence was also received reiterating the assurances of a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature. As these reports come from the agents of the Administration, who have acted in concert with Cathoun, and who understand his policy and purposes, they may be accepted as indicating a result already foreshadowed from other quarters. The Constitution will be here by Friday, and, until the agent arrives, there is no means of knowing whether it will take the regular course of being submitted by the presiding officers of the two Houses, or reach Congress by way of the White House, with the Message, which

is there ready and waiting a chance of delivery.

Whenever presented, it will be referred to the Committee on Territories; and as that in the Senate is nearly equally divided, the majority and minority reports will sum up the case with all the moral force that the best ability of both can command. Judge Douglas intends to lay himself out for this effort, and, backed as he will be by the calm and philosophic mind of Judge Collamer, and the strong determined will of Judge Wade, the minority will appeal to the country with a document that need not fear the captiousness of criticism, or the perversions of opposition. The House Committee was packed originally with six to three, by way of guarding against accidents, and stifling any possible expression in behalf of "Popular Sovereignty." But Mr. Grow, who leads the trio, is not easily put down, and the odds against him will be apt to feel the power of his blows before the contest is over. Single handed, he is a match for the best of them, and, sustained by so stern a soldier as Granger, and so true grone as Knapp, the majority may discover that there is another sort of strength which mere numbers can neither intimi-

As the day of struggle approaches, the line is becoming lightened, and men are taking position on
either side of it. With an uncertain few who desire to count consequences, I therefore hold back from committal. But they must answer to the roll-call, and may be admonished by the dreary catalogue of doomed predecessors, who went down into the Dead Sea with the wreck of the Nebraska

got through Congress without a restriction like that proposed by Mr. Pugh, forbidding enlistments after expiration of two years, until the personnel of each company shall be reduced to 80 men. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Seward, as cover-ing a proposition of his own, for supplying a suffi-cient force to meet the exigency in Utah, and yet providing against any permanent increase of the military establishment. As the Republicaus consider that the army was employed to prevent the fair expression of opinion in Kansas, they will not consent to augment the power by which the Extension of Louisiana to recitablish the Federalauthority ecutive may repeat that experiment elsewhere.

Mexico is in the last threes of convulsion, pre-ceding dissolution. The news by telegraph from New-Orleans this morning, only confirms the previous intelligence received by the President and the Foreign Ministers. And what has come to pass now was anticipated by developments two months ago, some of which were visible to the public eye, and others contained in diplomatic shifts, which more truly represented the actual condition of that unhappy country, so long the prey of faction and the victim of rival demagogues. The President studiously avoided any reference to our relations in his Annual Message, but that silence had as much significance as the open attack upon Spain for postponed claims. And if Kanass were now out of the way and any dis-position manifested in Congress to appropriate the needful, Mr. Buchanan would not stop to show his policy by resuming a negotiation for territory which was discouraged by the consideration which Mexico asked. He knew when that overture was made that a better opportunity would offer, and he propitions moment in his eyes is now at hand, and would be seized upon but of the reasons suggested. They may be, even with these embarrasaments, for acquisition is the point of strongest am-bition with the Administration. The revolution may have turned up fortunately for Mr. Forsyth. as he was just on the eve of being turned out. Of course he cannot be displaced in the midst of such confusion, and with no established Government to receive a successor. So the applicants now here may go home and pray for peace.

It has been stated in justification of Mr. Stanton's removal, that he disobeyed instructions in convening the Legislature. This plea is wholly unfounded. The President, in the first place, had no right to in-struct, as the law placed the discretion exclusively in the hands of the Acting-Governor; but if he had proposed to exercise that supervisory authority. would have been disobeyed or followed by a resigna-tion. Although Gov. Denver did not concur in that act, he did not hesitate to express his approval of the general course of Mr. Stanton, which ought to be, as things go, sufficient cause for his being bowstringed.

GOV. WICKLIFFE'S MESSAGE.

As money matters in these times form the subject of nost pressing interest, the Governor of Louisiana addresses himself at once to the condition of the State's Suspense. The treasury accounts of the State are kept under the two heads of General Fund and Trust Funds. There was in the treasury at the beginning of the year a balance to the credit of the General Fund of \$18,416, The receipts to accrue during the year are estimated at \$1,100,000; but, as the expenditures chargeable to that fund are reckoned at \$1,418,803, there is the prospect of a deficit at the end of the year of \$270 384 Nor is this a new thing, to be ascribed to the press

monetary crisis. It has been going on for several years back, the State each year, to meet its expenses, berrewing larger and larger sums from the trust funds. The Governor insists that a stop ought to be put to this practice, and that the expenditures be brought within the income by a system of rigid economy, such as the depressed prices of all the great staples of Louisiana agriculture and the prevailing pecuniary distance. The best of the country distance agriculture and the prevailing pecuniary distance in the country distance of the country depends of the country

tress have compelled the citisens individually to select in the conduct of their private affairs. He points out se a proper subject of retrenchment the public printing, now executed at an annual cost of \$40,000 the larger part incurred for the publication, in French and English, of the debates of the Legislature. These debates are not published till weeks and months after they occur; and, in the Governor's opinion, the whole expense of reporting and translating, as well as printing, is so much money thrown away. He also recommends a curtailment of expenses for objects of a charitable and educational character, though he seems to except from this proposed curtailment the Asylums for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and the Charity Hospital.

He also recommends the throwing back the cost of criminal presecutions, amounting annually to \$50,000, upon the several parishes where the prosec originate. To meet its annual deficiencies, above referred to, the State has run up a debt to the School Fund of \$529,000, and to the Seminary Fund of \$136,000. The last Legislature, with a view to stopping this system for the future, provided by law for removing the custody of these trust funds from the treasury; and under the provisions of that act the Governor has issued and placed in the hands of the Treasurer and Secretary of State, for the benefit of those funds, six hundred and sixty-five coupon bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in forty years from July, 1857, with six per cent, semi-annual interest. The accruing interest on the accumulating trust funds has been invested in State bonds at rates varying from \$81 83 to \$99 for the \$100.

Bonds have been issued to railroads during the past year to the amount of \$126,000, making, with previous issues, \$1,635,000 in the whole. It is estimated that \$397,000 will be called for during the current year.

There has been received during the year, for land sold, \$698,278, distributed as follows; Swamp lands, \$625,635; School lands, \$32,941; Internal Improvement lands, \$38,006; Seminary lands, \$1,536. The Internal Improvement Department is stated to have been setively engaged in the performance of the labors imposed upon it, but for particulars the Governor refers to the report of the State Engineer. He makes a like reference, on the subject of public education, the pub-lic health, the Penitentiary and the Militia, to the reports of the Superintendent of Public Education, the Board of Health, the Directors and lessees of the Penitentiary and the Adjutant-General. He indorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Swamp Land Board, for the building of a protection levee for the City of New-Orleans,

The criminal lawrequires revision. One rather singular defect is particularly pointed out. Under the act for the trial of slaves, the special tribunal that tries them has power, if the sentence be capital, to fix the day for its execution; but if, by the intervention of an escape or an appeal, that day passes by, there is no law for fix ing another.

The law of the last session for protecting the pells in New-Orleans by an armed force, owing to the opposition of the Municipal Council, and other causes be youd the control of the Executive, though attempted to be carried into execution at the late election, failed to produce the expected effect. Governor Wickliffe like so many other Governors, has his disquisition or the commercial crisis, which be represents throughthe great and rapid decline occasioned by it is the staples of Louisiana, thus reducing the means of the inhabitants, while their debt remains fixed-as having beggared many who thought themselves opulent, and more or less reduced the moneyed wealth of the whole community. He finds the cause of this "anomalous financial panic" in "an undue expansion of credit in "every shape and form in which credit could be

afforded. To this panic three of the free banks were forced for the moment to succumb, and one of the chartered banks partially also; but as soon as the first impulse of alarm passed away, the crippled institutions success in reinstating themselves, and since the lat of November the coin resources of all the banks have atomity creased. While finding matter of pride in the goods ness of the Louisiana monetary system, the Governor complains that the real strength of the banks in August and September, when the pressure began, was not what it ought to have been, or what it seemed to be. The monthly statements of the Board of Currency fo these months reveal the fact that the coin actually in the vaults of the banks differed from the tabular exhibit by from \$660,000 to \$800,000 -- a discrepancy so grave as to indicate either a lack of fairness in the returns, or s defect in the law, which needs attention. The Govrnor applands the wisdom of the last Legislature in strengthening instead of breaking down the checks upon the banks. He hopes that system will be persevered in, and recommends that the specie basis of the currency be enlarged by prohibiting the issue of bank-

the aid of Louisiana to reestablish the Federal authority in Utah; indulges in a disquisition in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; demands the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and claims that the Southern States be left free by the North and the Federal Government for that "expansion southward of the Slavery area, so nece for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the United States Senale, and for the future progress of their agricultural prosperity."

The Princess Royal of England.—This young lady, who is married to-day to the Prince of Prussia, is 18 years of age, having made her appearance on this sublunary scene on Nov. 21, 1840. The portraits which have appeared of her in the illustrated papers are flattered even beyond the ordinary license of the portrait-painter. In stature she is of the medium hight of woman, but clunsily put together, and with an underlable tendency toward round shoulders, were it not for the agency of some of those mysterious appliances to ladies known. The writer of this a year since was stupid enough to forget to get out of the mail-cars for London at Coventry, Warwickshire, Egg., and was consequently carried on, by mistake, to Rugby, where he dismounted summa diagentia. Something was evidently going on there, and, while he stood in wonderment on the platform, a special train from London, northward, draw up. A young lady, with features decidedly Gueiphic, and of the complexion vulgarly known as "pretty," was lolling out of the window of one of the cars, with several juveniles tugging at her skirts to get a chance to peapent. ent of the window of one of the cars, with several juveniles tugging at her skirts to get a chance to peep out. As the railroad officers all uncovered, your correspondent respectfully removed his "slouch" and asked who the lady was. The reply was, "The Princess Royal of England," and the small fry in her rear were the other Royal Tghnesses. Ere he could recover his astonished faculties, the engineer's whistle gave a shrick for freedom, and the train sped northward toward Balmoral. [Wash. States, Jss. 25.

THE INDIANA LANCHING CASE .- The Totale Times

The Indiana Linchina Case.—The Table Times says:

"We were mistaken in our last issue in locating the banging of the counterfeiters on Thursday last at Kendailville, when it should have been a Ligonier, ind. Two hundred citizens of the place have banded together, and at last accounts had twenty-two men in irons. They have succeeded in finding borns coin, dies, plates, in fact, the entire apparatus for counterfeiting on a large scale, beside breaking up a nest of borse-thieves and such like, amounting in round numbers to 200 persons.

"To break the ice and get a clue, it is said they really did run one fellow up aloft by the neck three times, before he would own up—when, not relishing the joke, he made a clean breast of it, and implicated a host of his confederates. The excitement of the efficiency

his confederates. The excitement of the cilizens is said to be without parallel. The determination of the populars is to clear their community of the posts, even though it cost the shedding of blood.

AN ALABAMA CONSTABLE AFTER ET AL. -- An Alabanes correspondent of The Mobile Advertiser, justly proud of the good things of his native State, writes to that paper as follows:

"A certain fat constable in the County of C.—W. State of Alabama, once received a writ from a Justice of the Peace, known as Josh M.—c. The case was R.—v. D.—ct al. The good constable, who was more famed for his honesty, than literary strainments, was sorely puzzled at et al. So, after keeping the writ for a week, he entered the Justice's office with much auxiety depicted on his countenance, and saluted Squire Josh with this exclamation: Josh woos the Squire Josh with this exclamation: Josh woos the A certain fat constable in the County of C-w.